

From Our Exchanges

O. C. Chilcott, proprietor of the Miami Livery Barn, went to the county seat Tuesday to buy an automobile to put into service in his livery business. He returned with a brand new Overland car. The auto livery line from here to Marshall is now an established fact and the citizens of this part of the county may feel that they have been brought into much closer touch with other parts of the county. We hope Mr. Chilcott will find plenty of business for his new car and that he will soon have to put in another one.—Miami News.

The county court took action Thursday of last week to appoint a successor to J. M. Parks as road overseer of District No. 16. The choice of the court fell upon Lent Jenkins, who had a petition before the court signed by a large number of citizens of the district. Lent will do all in his power to make the roads of District No. 16 the best in the county.—Miami News.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. David, at their home north of Miami, Sunday, February 8, 1914; a son.—Miami News.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Reynolds at their home at Prescott, Ark., Sunday, February 8, 1914, an eleven pound boy.—Miami News.

Miss Pearl Campbell, of Slater, and E. E. Richardson, of Miami, were married at high noon Wednesday, February 11, the ceremony being performed by Rev. W. P. Barrett at his home in the southern suburbs of the city.—Miami News.

MISS MARTHA DAVIS.
Miss Martha Davis died at the home of her sister, Mrs. M. E. Fitzpatrick, Monday, February 9, 1914, at the age of 64 years, ten months and four days.

She was the daughter of the late Jesse H. and Sarah H. Davis. She was born April 5, 1849, on a farm near Corder, Lafayette county, Mo., and moved to Saline county about the close of the civil war and has been a resident of Saline ever since.

She leaves a number of brothers and sisters, half brothers and half sisters to mourn her death.

By her request no funeral service was held, but the remains were taken to Plogah and with a song and prayer were laid away until the last trumpet shall sound.—Blackburn Record.

MRS. ELIZABETH RUBELEMAN.
Mrs. Elizabeth Rubelmann died at the home of her son, Fred, in Blackburn Saturday, February 7, 1914, at the age of 87 years, two months and

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.
Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Andrew J. McRoberts, deceased, that we, Benjamin L. McRoberts, Alexander H. McRoberts and Ernest L. McRoberts, Exrs. of said estate, intend to make Final Settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of Saline County, Missouri, to be held at the Court House in said County on the first Monday of March, 1914.

BENJAMIN L. McROBERTS,
ALEXANDER H. McROBERTS,
ERNEST L. McROBERTS, Exrs.
First Insertion, January 16, 1914.
Fifth Insertion, February 13, 1914.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.
Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Alice S. England, deceased, that I, Harry M. England, administrator of said estate, intend to make Final Settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of Saline County, Missouri, to be held at the Court House in said County on the first Monday of March, 1914.

HARRY M. ENGLAND, Adm.
First Insertion, Jan. 30, 1914.
Fifth Insertion, Feb. 27, 1914.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Mary J. McCallister, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, on the 24th day of January, 1914, by the Probate Court of Saline County, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance, within six months after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the last insertion of the publication of this notice they shall be forever barred.

JAMES T. McCALLISTER, Adm.
First Insertion, Jan. 30, 1914.
Fourth Insertion, Feb. 20, 1914.

eight days.

Mrs. Rubelmann, nee Schaller, was born in Baden, Germany, November 30, 1826, and came to the United States about 1848 and settled at Mascoutah, Ill., where she lived until December, 1908, when she came to Blackburn to make her home with her son.

She was married to Mr. Rubelmann in 1856, and to them were born three children, and Fred, of Blackburn, is her only survivor.

The body was taken to Mascoutah, Ill., and laid to rest by the side of her husband and children who had preceded her to the happy land where she now wanted to go.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rubelmann accompanied the remains leaving Sunday night.

The sympathy of this entire community goes out to this family in their sorrow over the death of this aged parent.—Blackburn Record.

W. R. Moore, we understand, has purchased Will Beasley's barber outfit and will open up a barber shop as soon as his son returns from the barber school in Kansas City.—Arrow Rock Statesman.

Married: Paul Jaeder, of New Haven, and Miss Lella Ellers were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ellers, north of town, at 11 o'clock, Thursday, February 12, 1914. A big reception was given them after the wedding.—Arrow Rock Statesman.

OLENBORFF-SITZMEIER.
Married at All Saints church, Tuesday morning at eight thirty o'clock, Mr. John Olemborff and Miss Ora Sitzmeier, Rev. C. J. Strasburger officiating. Aloyse Olemborff, brother of the groom, and Miss Lella Sitzmeier, sister of the bride were the witnesses. The bride was most becomingly dressed in white satin. The happy couple, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Taylor, boarded the fast train at Harmony for St. Louis, where they will spend their honeymoon.

The groom is the son of the late Chris Olemborff, a young farmer of good qualities and popular among his acquaintances. The bride is the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Sitzmeier. This couple have known each other for years and both have a large circle of friends who wish them much happiness and prosperity in their wedded life. With these the Globe joins.

After the honeymoon they will be at home to their many friends at their home in the West Glasgow neighborhood.—Graham Globe.

Mrs. C. H. Barnes met with a painful accident at the skating rink Saturday afternoon, when she fell and broke the large bone in her leg just above the ankle. Mrs. Barnes has the sympathy of all her friends who deeply regret the unfortunate occurrence, and hope for her speedy recovery.—Slater News.

IRENE DAVIS.
Irene, the little six year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Davis died Friday of pneumonia, after a short illness. Funeral services were held Saturday at the home conducted by the Rev. Mr. Roberts and the remains taken to the Rehoboth cemetery for burial.

The bereaved parents and members of the family have many sympathizing friends who offer condolence in their bereavement.—Slater News.

Russel Leroy Cline, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Cline, aged 19 months, died at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. James, nine miles northwest of Slater, Tuesday, February 10. The funeral services conducted by Rev. W. P. Roberts, were held at the residence Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 and the remains laid to rest in Rehoboth cemetery.—Slater Rustler.

BIRTHS.
Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allen, Tuesday, February 3, a daughter.
Born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fize, February 6, twin boys.
Born to Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Carroll, Saturday, February 7, a son.—Slater Rustler.

Dr. C. Lewis Fowler, pastor of the Baptist church here, says in a letter from Lexington, to the editor: "Will you please say in your paper, this week and next, that our revival meeting at the Baptist church in Sweet Springs will begin on Friday night, the 20th of February. State Evangelist D. P. Montgomery and his son, a fine singer, will be with us in the meeting. We cordially invite all the citizens of Sweet Springs to be with us and to co-operate with us in this

NAMES ARBOR DAY

GOVERNOR MAJOR SETS TUESDAY, APRIL 14 AS DAY TO PLANT TREES.

Governor Major issued a proclamation setting apart April 14 as Arbor Day for the planting of trees and shrubbery. He requests every public, private and denominational school to plant trees, shrubbery and flowers around the schools and to take part in literary exercises.

"I HEREBY," says the Governor, "that the public exercises be such as will impress the children and citizens generally with the importance and value of making school grounds attractive evidence our interest in educational affairs and encourage forestry. I also suggest that each teacher or board of education impress upon the people Arbor Day the progressive and wholesome school legislation enacted by the legislature of 1913, under which 1,745 weak rural school districts and 167 weak towns or village schools were given special aid."

THE USE OF GASOLINE.
Gasoline, Geo. Fitch tells us, was originally used for cleaning gloves and ejecting hired girls through the kitchen roof, but has now been taught a great variety of interesting tricks, such as running automobiles, aeroplanes, motor boats, windmills, street cars, hearses, corn shellers and bicycles.

By the aid of gasoline we can travel 60 miles an hour through the air, 150 miles over land and 6 feet into the ground with the greatest ease.

A gallon of gasoline can do as much work in an hour as a horse can do in a day, and it doesn't have to be bedded down at night.

It can drive an auto 20 miles and while doing this it can cause three runaways, a collision, a \$20 fine for speeding, and an inquest.

A gallon of whiskey at a Saturday night dance can cause a great deal of trouble, but it is tame and kittenish beside a gallon of whiz water which is conducting a joy ride.

Gasoline is a clear, nervous liquid which is composed of speed noise and trouble in equal parts. It is made of kerosene reduced to a more violent stage, and is kindly supplied to the restless portion of mankind by the fragments of the late Standard Oil Co.

Will Move the Pennant.
Peecher Bros., confectionary, known as "The Pennant," will be moved into the building on the corner of Arrow and Lafayette, before the 1st of March. This store has been remodelled and generally improved recently by Mr. Buckner, who owns it, and will make a very attractive place of business.

soul saving campaign."—Sweet Springs Herald.

POSTPONED SALE

The public sale, at the farm of F. C. Salmon, six miles northeast of Marshall and 1 1/2 miles west of Norton, is postponed until

Monday, Feb. 23

Beginning at 10 o'clock, a.m.

About 35 head of Horses and Mules

and a lot of Farming Implements will be offered.

Free Lunch at Noon.

SALMON & RHOADES.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is a resident of the City of Toledo, Ohio, and is duly qualified to administer oaths in said county, and that he is not a party to the sale of the premises herein described, and that he is not a party to the sale of the premises herein described, and that he is not a party to the sale of the premises herein described.

Subscribed and sworn to before me and subscribed to my presence, this 10th day of December, A.D. 1893.

A. W. O'LEARY, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. Send for testimonials free.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, etc.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Pathology of White Diarrhoea Or Artificially Hatched Chicks, Cause and Cure.

The following article was written by B. L. Wodbridge, a former Marshall citizen, of the Fowler, Colo., egg farm, and was handed to us by F. A. Hightshoe of the Marshall Produce Co.:

Premises: that forty per cent of all chickens artificially hatched in the country die of a certain well defined disease; and (2) that death generally occurs within ten days after hatching.

Conclusion: that with such a similarity, the cause of the disease must be one and the same.

Like all others, I encountered this malady soon after I began with poultry, and for years I have bent all the forces of my study and thought towards its elimination. A year before the actual discovery of the germ by Rettger and Stoneburn I had become convinced that the germ must come from the parent stock, and I initiated as much in a published article. Of course the discovery of the germ indicated how the disease could develop, but did nothing towards its treatment or prevention.

In studying the problem, I first wanted facts to work on; not theory. Two of these facts stood out: FACT ONE. That the presence of the germ did not necessarily mean the actual disease. Post-mortems on hundreds of patients in a hospital in Germany, developed the fact that in every case, the lungs of the subject showed that at one time or another they had been attacked by tuberculosis; that the attacked portion had healed, leaving only a scar, the person dying of another disease than tuberculosis, having thrown off the tuberculous attack.

FACT TWO: That the victims of the attack of white diarrhoea were rarely over the hen-hatched chicks; only the artificially hatched ones; and that therefore the latter lacked something which was supplied by nature in the handling of chicks.

During the hatching season of 1911 I lost some fifteen hundred chicks from the disease. At the latter part of the season it occurred to me that the temperature of the body of the hen where the chicks hatched was about 104; whereas my brooders were running at from 95 (3 inches from floor) to 85. I raised the temperature of the brooder ten degrees, and the disease stopped.

Reading and thinking all the intervening time, I started the hatchlings of 1912, with hot brooders; floor of (under) brooders covered with an inch of (confined) sand, covered with alfalfa leaves. That (the last) season, I lost only about a dozen chicks; all the cases I had, and killed them as soon as symptoms appeared. This was gratifying, but I was not satisfied. It was unquestionably a fact that a hot, well ventilated temperature prevented the disease, but WHY? And I never rested till I finally got it. And I give it, to you my friends, with my warm regards, I believe it to be the real, only, final solution of the trouble. That observation of the little simple laws of digestion will obliterate this scourge and that its violation will almost surely develop the trouble. My only wonder is, that some observant person has not run upon this patent fact long ago, but in all my reading I have never seen a hint which indicated an understanding of the matter or even a suspicion of it.

Let me dispose of the "germ" feature of this article just here and have done with it. As stated above, the presence of the germ need not necessarily produce the disease. I used eggs from hens this year with no disease; from eggs from the same hens last year I had the trouble and plenty of it. There must be an acute cause to develop this disease. A healthy boy overloads his stomach with green apples; result, intestinal disturbance. I have received several catalogs from an eastern breeder proudly displaying certificates from high authority that his flock contained no hens with infected ovaries. Let me say to the brother that if he violates the law laid down herein, his chicks will have white diarrhoea just like any body's else.

When a mammal receives birth its first instinct is to find something to eat, and nature supplies the demand, close at hand. When avian young receive birth (or "are hatched") they do not need food. In the case of a chick, the absorbed egg yolk, taken into the body just prior to exclusion, through the umbilical cord, will sustain life from five to eight days. It not only needs nothing, but should have nothing, for at least 72 hours after hatching. At the end of this time the yolk is fairly digested and the chick becomes hungry. Feeding during this period is harmful and frequently promotes digestive disturbance.

The normal temperature of the chick is about 98 1/2. At hatching it is but little more than skin and bones; the egg yolk making up a large percentage of the apparent weight of the chick. At the end of the three days' period it weighs less than at hatching.

Now it is obvious that with such a frail bodily complement, the power to create or hold heat is small. In other words, it is easily chilled. Hence nature provides its powerful assistance: the warm, downy feathers of the hen, whose body stands conveniently to the chick, like a stove, temperature 104. Instinct tells the little fellow just what to do and for the first few days he is right up close to "the fire."

New note: the difference under the present artificial conditions. Hatched at temperature of 104—then down into the nursery where thermometer shows from 85 to 90. No apparent harm yet, but wait and see. Then into the brooder where particular directions say 95 to 100, three inches from floor. And in from three to five days, the trouble sets up and you lose the regulation 40 per cent of your chicks.

How do I manage? Why, something like this. I try to have a vacant incubator standing by, heated up to about 100 on the floor of the nursery tray; egg tray removed. Just as soon as possible, without danger to hatch, I remove the chicks and place in the other incubator. In 24 hours, they are removed to brooder, showing 115, 3 inches from floor, which is warm sand, and some alfalfa leaves on top. Thus I have no white diarrhoea.

The reason you have it is, that the chick cannot keep up enough heat to prevent the egg yolk inside its little body from becoming chilled; that it, falling below a temperature of 98 1/2, and here it is: a cold mass of indigestible material, which the chick cannot possibly assimilate, and soon, in a few hours perhaps, you see the result, and say your chick has white diarrhoea.

Have you any "bottle" babies in your house? That is, were any of your children raised by hand, instead of by the natural way? If so, do you recall how particular the nurse was to get the milk warmed up just right before feeding? If it got the food anyways cold, digestive trouble was sure to set up. It's nature's effort to get rid of something it can't handle, and I sometimes think that white diarrhoea in chicks is also an effort of nature to rid the chick of indigestible matter. Only the little chick is not strong enough to stand the operation.

In my first brood last February five chicks, at two days old, escaped through the wire gauze of the brooder, and had been out in the cold brooder house, in freezing temperature, for some time before I found them, thoroughly chilled. I put them back in the brooder and in a couple of days I had five cases of white diarrhoea. Per contra, not long afterwards, in opening a brooder house door where there was another brood, ten days old, one escaped my notice and got out in snow several inches deep. Half an hour later I found it floundering in the snow cold and crying. I put it back in the brooder, and there was no bad result. WHY? Simply because there was nothing to cause it. There was no undigested yolk or food to chill.

And now do you get my point? I simply assert that white diarrhoea, invariably, except in the few cases from external infection, is caused BY THE CHILLING OF THE EGG YOLK IN THE BODY OF THE CHICK. Is that plain? You can see why white diarrhoea takes place within from one to five days from hatching, and why we say that if we can get the chick over the first ten days, we are safe.

All this looks simple; just a little physiological fact, but I will ask you to consider what it means. That is, if I am right, and I know I am from numerous experiments. It means a complete revolution in the construction of incubators. No one will be right unless it furnishes a warm, well

ventilated nursery. I used to think the panting of chicks inside the incubator was from the high temperature. Not a bit of it; it's from the impure air. Chicks do not mind a temperature of 104; they want it. I have often seen them run right under the brooder which stood at 120 three inches from the floor, and stay there.

For what is a brooder anyway? Why are we so particular about the exact temperature? Take the stove in your sitting room. Are you careful to keep it at just the exact temperature? At our house, when it gets a little warm close to the stove, we move back a little. We don't put the fire out. And in the natural way, when the little chick gets cold, it runs for the hen, and gets close to a temperature of 104. And so I try to have a good warm place for the little fellows to go. They play out in the cold brooder house, scratching in the straw for the chick feed (for I never feed anything but grain, from the very start) and when they get enough, and their little legs show red from the cold, they scamper for the good warm hovel and soon warm up.

There are other collateral points I would like to cover in this article, but it is already too long. You have the idea; put it in practice, and see how many more and how much better chicks you will raise. I calculated to lose a certain number of chicks from the scourge last season but I lost practically none; my brooder houses

turned out from my incubators. Once at a crowded time, I had to put 85 little fellows in a hovel intended for only 50; jammed them in most any way, as I had no other place for them at that time, and I never lost one of them.

NEW FRANKFORT.
Miss Leta Schellenberg, of Gilliam, spent Sunday with Miss Lizzie Lenz. Mr. and Mrs. A. Saner were dinner guests at the home of R. Jordan, of Gilliam, Sunday.

Mr. Paul, of St. Louis, is visiting Harry Melch.

Miss Mary Spears returned to her home in Kansas after a visit of several months with relatives here. Her sister, Mrs. Scott Hawkins, accompanied her.

Misses Nellie Lowellen, Emma Matthes and Mary Rogers visited Jesse Cooper and family Sunday.

Judge E. McCormick is still quite sick.

Mrs. O. H. Reidenbach entertained a few friends at dinner Sunday. Those present were Misses Bernice Kitchen and Anna Williamson and Messrs Chas. Lowellen, Carl Schmitt, Henry Williams and Stith Mead.

Mrs. Genevieve Worley has been quiet sick at her home on West North street for the last week with grip.

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OLD FOLKS FIND NEW REMEDY RELIEVES ALL KIDNEY AND BLADDER MISERIES

Drives Rheumatic Pains Away, Relieves Backache and Bladder Disorders After A Few Doses Are Taken

Sleep disturbing bladder weakness, backache, rheumatism, and the many other kindred ailments which so commonly come with declining years, need no longer be a source of dread and misery to those who are past the middle age of life.

The new discovery, Croxone, overcomes all such disorders because it removes the very cause of the trouble. It breaks right into the kidneys, through the walls and linings; cleans out the little filtering glands and cells, and gives the kidneys new strength to do their work properly. It neutralizes and dissolves the poisonous uric acid substances that lodge in the joints and muscles, causing rheumatism; and makes the kidneys filter and sift out all the poisonous waste matter from the blood and drive it out of the system.

It matters not how old you are or how long you have suffered, Croxone is so prepared that it is practically impossible to take it into the human system without results. You will find it different from all other remedies. There is nothing else on earth like it. It starts to work immediately and more than a few doses are seldom required to relieve even the most chronic, obstinate cases.

It is the most wonderful remedy ever made for restoring the lifeless organs to health and strength and ridding the system of every particle of uric acid, and you can take it with the utmost confidence that nothing on earth will so quickly cure such conditions.

You can obtain an original package of Croxone at trifling cost from any first-class druggist. All druggists are authorized to personally return the purchase price if Croxone should fail in a single case.

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